Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 6, at line 12 as shown below:

Figure 1 illustrates a representative data volume or storage medium for use with a system or method for recovery from writing errors according to the present invention. In one preferred embodiment, data volume 10 is a removable storage medium that includes a cartridge or housing 12 that contains a tape 14, which moves between a first spool 16 and second spool 18 during reading and writing of data. In addition to tape 14, data volume 10 may also include non-volatile memory 20 for storing information relative to the entire data volume. For example, write-pass information, which may be used to distinguish current from previously written data, may be stored in memory 20 and/or on tape 14. In a representative data recording session using a linear path, information including user data, error detection and correction information, sequencing information, etc. is written to multiple tracks or channels on tape 14 simultaneously as tape 14 moves from spool 16 to spool 18. A read back check (RBC) is used to simultaneously read back information written to tape 14 to verify its accuracy. When previous systems detected certain types of errors, such as a read/write head off-track error, the writing process would be interrupted and spools 16, 18 immediately stopped. Tape 14 would then be repositioned [[be]] by reversing the path from spool 18 to spool 16 to a point prior to the error (or even to the beginning of the tape or device block) where the tape was again stopped and reversed to attempt to write the data again.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 13, at line 23 as shown below:

Corrective action may include selectively inhibiting or suspending write current while continuing to format the data and allowing the recording medium to continue moving as represented by block 220. While write current is suspended, the span of the writing error may be determined or measured as represented by block 222 until the error(s) are no longer detected. The span may then be used to determine whether the data formatted during the suspension is otherwise recoverable as represented by block 224 without being rewritten downstream. The span may be determined based on time, amount of data, number of sub-

blocks, length or "wasted" capacity of storage medium, etc. If the data may be reliably recovered using the error correction code, for example, then it is preferably not repositioned and rewritten so that speed, throughput, and overall efficiency are increased. If the span exceeds a corresponding threshold and block 224 determines that the data is not recoverable using other means, the data may be repositioned as represented by block 226 and rewritten downstream by supplying an appropriate write current as represented by block 228. However, an upper threshold on the span of the writing error may also be imposed with alternative corrective action imposed if exceeded. For example, if the span exceeds an upper threshold, the storage medium may be stopped and repositioned to avoid unnecessarily reducing the overall storage capacity of the storage medium by having large segments of unusable data. Accordingly, a processor measures the span of the writing error and repositions and writes the data only if the span of the writing error is between first and second thresholds wherein the first threshold is based on the span and the error correction information and the second threshold is based on the span and capacity of the storage medium.